

# THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

Published by Cleveland & Miller.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PROGRESSION.

Office, on Market Street.

VOLUME III.

PORTSMOUTH, O., MONDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1850.

NUMBER 5.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### Blanks! Blanks!!

An assortment of blanks of various kinds such as Warrants, Quit-Claim and Mortgages, Deeds, Subpoenas, Summons, Executions, Attachments, and other Justice's blanks, constantly on hand at this office.

### P. C. KINNEY,

BANKER AND EXCHANGE DEALER.  
Loans money at short or long dates Collects notes, &c.  
Office at the Counting Room of S. R. Ross, Front Street.  
Portsmouth, Dec. 1, '49—104

### EXCHANGE OFFICE.

East side of Market, one door from Front street

### DUGAN & MACKOY,

Exchange Brokers,  
LOAN money collect notes and drafts, buy and sell Bank Notes, Gold and Silver, receive money on deposit allowing interest on the same, payable on demand.  
January 9, 1849—40.

### SUMS OF MONEY

LARGE and small, transmitted at all times, to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland.  
DUGAN & MACKOY.  
Exchange Brokers,  
East side of Market, one door from Front st.  
Portsmouth, O., Oct. 17, '49—284.

### New Hat and Cap

### MANUFACTORY!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
ONE DOOR WEST OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE  
Portsmouth, Ohio

### S. R. ROSS, WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

Forwarder,  
FRONT ST., PORTSMOUTH OHIO  
A full and complete assortment of Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Nuts, Iron, Coffee, Molasses, Powder, Cordage, &c., always on hand, at Eastern Wholesale prices.  
Particular attention given to orders  
Portsmouth, May 8, 1849. 41.

F. J. OAKES. A. W. BUSKIRK  
OAKES & BUSKIRK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Dealers in  
Rectified, Whiskey, Foreign  
AND  
Domestic Liquors.  
NO. 6,  
Front Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Wish to see a list of business and due observance of the wants of our customers, and the public generally, to receive continuance of that very liberal patronage here before extended to the old firm, for which we are very much obliged.  
January 9, 1849—439

### A CARD.

As the cessation of sickness and the completion of the bridge across the Scioto, indicate a revival of business, the Proprietor of the FRANKLIN HOUSE,

has made arrangements to supply the increasing wants of the travelling public.

The abundance of the markets will enable him, at all times, to keep his table well supplied, and those who patronize him may rely upon being well accommodated at the most reasonable rates.

A few more steady boarders, with or without lodging, will find it for their interest to make the Franklin House their home.

R. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.  
Portsmouth, Aug. 21, 1849—204.

### J. L. M'VEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
No. 53, Flax Seed Row,  
Portsmouth, Ohio  
We respectfully call the attention of dealers to our Summer stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Glassware and all other articles in our line. Having made our purchases for cash from the importers and manufacturers in the Eastern cities, we are enabled and determined to sell at very low prices for cash or on the usual time to punctual men.

Our prices will be found equally as low as Eastern Druggists.  
Feathers, Ginseng, Flax Seed, Rape, Tallow, Lard and other country produce received in exchange or in payment of debts.  
June 19, '49 111

### WM. F. RANSHAW,

Wholesale and retail dealer in  
Tobacco, Cigars & Snuff,  
No. 3, MARKET STREET.  
(West side, third door from the Post Office.)  
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

W. F. R. keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of the best Regalia, Cane-tops, Cane-bags, Principals, small Havana, Half Spanish and Common Cigars. Also Havana, Cuba, St. Domingo, Missouri and Kentucky Leaf Tobacco; every variety of Snuff, and the most celebrated brands of Virginia and Missouri Honey Dew, with every description of Common Manufactured Tobacco.

### New and Valuable

BOOKS.  
Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicines,  
Statesmen's Manual, New Ed. 3 Vols.  
American Constitutions,  
Lardner's Lectures,  
Ewbank's Hydraulics, &c.,  
Napier's Penitential War 1 Vol.  
Chambers Information for the People,  
Cyclopedia of 5,000 Receipts,  
Allen's American Farm Book,  
Agriculturists Guide & Almanac for 1850,  
Arthur's Tales for the Rich and the Poor,  
Charlotte Elizabeth's Works, 12 Vols.,  
&c. Just received and for sale very low at  
WELLS & ORSING.

Portsmouth, Nov. 12, '49

## Business Directory

GROCERS & PRODUCE DEALERS.  
S. R. ROSS,  
Front street, 5 doors below Market.  
Oakes & Buskirk,  
No. 6, Front street, above Market.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING  
MERCHANTS & GROCERS.  
Davis & Smith,  
East side of Market street.  
M'Dowell & Co.,  
Corner of Front and Market streets.

PHYSICIANS.  
Dr. J. M. Shackelford,  
Residence on Fourth above Court.  
Dr. Wm. M'Dowell,  
Office on Front, 3 doors above Market.

Dr. J. Corson,  
Office No. 3, Front Street, Residence on Market, between 3d and 4th.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
Edward W. Jordan,  
Market Street, next door to the Bank.  
W. A. Hutchins,  
Market Street, next door to the Bank.

BANKERS.  
P. Kinsey & Co.,  
Front, half way between Market & Jefferson  
Dugan & Mackoy,  
East side of Market, 1 door from Front street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES  
Portsmouth Insurance Company,  
Front, in J. Lodwick & Son's Store.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.  
Wm. Elden & Co.,  
East side Market, between Front & Second  
Lodwick & Son,  
No. 66 Front, above Jefferson.

Wm. Wittenmyer,  
Front street, corner of the Alley above Market.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.  
J. L. M'VEY & Co.,  
Front, 53 Flaxseed Row.  
Shackelford & Crichton,  
Front, below Jefferson.

Dr. J. Corson,  
No. 3, Front Street, above Market.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.  
S. Wells,  
Front, one door below Court.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.  
John Clugston,  
Front, one door above Kinsey's.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.  
J. B. & S. P. Nickels,  
West side Market, between Front & Second  
Benjamin Wilson,  
No. 1, Jefferson street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.  
A. C. Davis,  
Front Street, below U. S. Hotel.  
Miller & Elms,  
Corner of Front and Jefferson.

BOOTS & SHOES.  
M. Kehoe,  
Front, two doors below Jefferson.

HATS AND CAPS.  
D. Wolfard,  
Front street, one door below Franklin House

HOSIERY AND SIGN PAINTER.  
J. M. Teagarden,  
Over No. 3, Jefferson street.

## JOB PRINTING

AT THE  
INQUIRER'S OFFICE.  
Having recently procured an extensive and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND JOB TYPE.  
We are prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at short notice, all kinds of

SHOW BILLS, BALL TICKETS,  
HAND BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS,  
HOBSE BILLS, VISITING CARDS,  
LABELS, CIRCULARS, &c.

With a new and beautiful font of  
Script,  
And also one of Secretary Type,  
we are prepared to execute all kinds of Legal and Business Blanks.

We shall always keep on hand a full assortment of Land conveyances, Bills of Lading, Promissory notes, &c., got up after the most approved forms, which we will sell by the single sheet or quire, at prices, for the most part, as low as they can be procured in Cincinnati. Having been at considerable expense, from a desire to have the above named kinds of work executed as well in our town as they can be in larger places, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

P. H. MURRAY & Co.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Stores, Groceries, Castings and Hollow-ware,  
Manufacturers of  
Copper, Zinc, Sheet-iron, and Tin-ware,  
WEST SIDE OF MARKET STREET,  
Portsmouth, Ohio.

We invite Country merchants, Furnace men, and Citizens generally, to call and examine our stock. All orders promptly attended to. Job Work executed with neatness and despatch.  
Portsmouth, Sept. 18, '49—244.

JNO. McDOWELL JR.,  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
NEW ORLEANS.

Land Office Agency.  
PERSONS wishing to enter land at the Land Office in Chillicothe, O., can have attended to, and save both time and money by calling on,  
DUGAN & MACKOY,  
Farmers and Mechanics' Exchange,  
Portsmouth, Nov. 27, '49—244.

NEW BOOKS,  
Life of John Calvin;  
Evenings at Wood Lawn;  
Humboldt's Aspects of Nature;  
Mercy Seat by Dr. Spring;  
Wages or the Chances of Life;  
St. Leger or the Threads of Life;  
Sketches of Reformers and Reformers;  
The Mountains of the Bible, their scenes and their Lessons, by Dr. McFarland.  
Just received and for sale by  
J. STEPHENSON & Co.  
Bookbinders, &c., Portsmouth, Ohio.

## Miscellaneous.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the steamboat Belle of the West.  
From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

STEAMBOAT BURNED—LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST. There was a most painful rumor put in circulation yesterday about noon, that the steamer Belle of the West caught on fire and was burned so badly that she blew up. Of course such a rumor caused no little excitement, and all the sources that could be suggested were hurriedly visited by a large number of interested persons. The Belle left here on Monday evening for St. Louis, with from 200 to 228 passengers, in the cabin and on deck. The Visitor arrived about one o'clock yesterday, and confirmed the rumor. We saw Mr. Slocum, the second Clerk of the Visitor, who informed us that the Belle caught fire in the hold, near the hour of 12 o'clock Monday night, at the foot of Warsaw Bar.

As soon as it was discovered, one of the pilots ran up on deck and communicated the fact to his partner at the wheel, who instantly headed her in shore: but so combustible were her materials and the freight she contained, she burned like tinder, and before she could reach the shore the whole boat from bow to stern, was in a light blaze. When the flames bursted from the hatches, a scene commenced which was of the most distressing kind men and women, says a passenger, Wm. Daniels, who came down on deck from Marietta, in struggling to gain the guards of the boat to jump over, were driven back by the flames and burned to death. After he gained the shore, which he did by running down a plank the mate had ordered to be put out on the beach, he looked back and saw many, both male and female clinging to the guards, uttering the most piteous shrieks, and when exhausted with the pain of burning, they relinquished their hold, fell into the river, and were drowned.

One young lady had gained the hurricane deck and was seen holding on to the casing of one of the chimneys until she was perfectly overcome with fear, when she sank down in the flames and was seen no more. Mr. Daniels says it was the most heart-rending sight that could possibly be imagined—to see so many human beings wrestling with the consuming element with no possibility of saving them.

In about thirty minutes after the fire was first discovered, an explosion of the connection pipe took place, which rendered the boat a complete wreck, and then not a living thing was seen on board.

A young man, having in charge his father and mother, when the fire made its appearance, caught hold of their trunk containing valuables, and carried it ashore; attempting to return, in less than a minute he was prevented by the instant spread of the flames, and he could only look on and see his parents consumed by the raging element.

It is supposed that not far from two hundred passengers on board, and when the call was made from the register, only sixty-nine answered to their names, which, allowing for some who may have strayed away from the horrid scene, would make upwards of one hundred human beings that perished.

Among the sufferers were a great many ladies and children, and the severest loss was among the cabin passengers.

It is believed by all that the fire caught in the hold, and the carpenter gives it as his opinion that it must have been burning for an hour or two before it was discovered, when it was seen in the after hatch; he, in company with some of the crew, secured the hose for the purpose of checking the flames, when they missed two of its sections, rendering their attempt fruitless. His next thought was to scuttle the boat, in order to save her, but when he sought for his axe, which was in his tool chest, the crowd was too dense for him to reach it. He saw on moving about that the forward hatch was up, allowing a circulation of air through the hold, thus increasing the flames and while in the act of closing it a man ran against him, fell into the hold and he had hardly time to notice him when the boat forced him off.

One gentleman on board, bound for Iowa, a portion of his baggage being a gun threw his trunk ashore then started back for his gun: on his way through the cabin he saw a group of six or seven children—"never mind the gun," thought he, and he gathered up three of them and carried them to a safe place, before he could return for the others it was too late to rescue them.

Some one had cut the yawl loose, and floated off in it.

One of our citizens, Thomas M. Ruth, who was on board, a passenger to Louisville, describes the affair as being truly awful. When the alarm was given he rushed out of his state-room, caught up a lady who was in his way, and succeeded in reaching the shore with her in his arms. Mr. R. confirms the statement as to the probable number lost.

Robbery at Cynthiana, Kentucky.  
The Louisville Courier of the 25th, learns from a private letter that Cynthiana Ky., on the night of the 18th inst., the house of Reuben Hedger was entered about 11 o'clock, P. M., by a gang of robbers, who, after knocking Mr. Hedger senseless with a club, and beating his wife severely, took from his house a small chest containing \$600 in silver and \$600 in paper money; they carried it about one-quarter of a mile from the house, broke it open, and took therefrom \$1300. In the melee Mr. Hedger's son got slightly wounded by a shot fired by one of the robbers. Two young men named Levi and a man named Wilson, who hailed from Indiana were arrested.

## LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

### AN ACT

Fixing the times of holding the courts of common pleas in the seventeenth judicial circuit.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the courts of common pleas shall hereafter be held in the several counties composing the seventeenth judicial circuit, at the times hereinafter prescribed, viz: Spring term—In the county of Scioto on the first Monday in February; in the county of Pike on the fourth Thursday thereafter; in the county of Lawrence on the second Monday in March; in the county of Gallia on the third Monday in March; in the county of Jackson on the first Monday in April. Summer term—In the county of Scioto on the first Monday in May; in the county of Pike on the third Thursday thereafter; in the county of Lawrence on the first Monday in June; in the county of Gallia on the second Thursday thereafter; in the county of Jackson on the fourth Wednesday in June. Fall term—In the county of Scioto on the first Monday in September; in the county of Pike on the third Monday in September; in the county of Lawrence on the fourth Monday in September; in the county of Gallia on the second Wednesday in October; in the county of Jackson on the fourth Wednesday of October.

Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES C. CONVERS,  
January 26, 1850. Speaker of the Senate.

### AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act fixing the time of holding the courts in the seventeenth judicial circuit."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the first term of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Jackson, shall hereafter commence and be held on the first Tuesday of April.

Sec. 2. That so much of the act entitled "An act fixing the times of holding the courts of common pleas in the seventeenth judicial circuit," passed January 26, 1850, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES C. CONVERS,  
March 7, 1850. Speaker of the Senate.

### AN ACT

To provide for the calling of a Convention to revise, amend or change the Constitution, and the election and compensation of members thereof.

WHEREAS, a majority of the citizens of this State, voting for Representatives to the General Assembly, did, at the last annual election of members thereof, vote for a convention to revise, amend, or change the Constitution of this State; and therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a Convention to revise, amend, or change the constitution of this State, be, and the same is hereby called, to consist of one hundred and eight members, who shall convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Columbus, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1850, and the said convention shall have power to adjourn to such place or places, in this State, as said convention may deem proper.

Sec. 2. That the qualified electors of the several counties and senatorial districts of this State, shall, on the first Monday of April next, assemble at their usual places of holding elections in their several townships and wards, and elect a number of members, having all the qualifications of an elector, to represent, respectively, said counties and districts in said convention, equal to the number of Representatives and Senators in the General Assembly, to which said counties and districts are now respectively entitled by law, to wit:

The county of Hamilton, seven members;  
The county of Butler, two members;  
The county of Preble, one member;  
The county of Montgomery, one member;  
The counties of Montgomery and Preble, two members, to be elected in common;  
The county of Brown, one member; and the county of Clermont, one member; and the two last named counties, one member in common;

The county of Warren, one member; the county of Clinton, one member; and the county of Greene, one member; and the three last named counties, one member in common;

The counties of Champaign, Clark and Madison, three members, to be elected in common;  
The county of Miami, one member; and the counties of Shelby and Darke, one member; and the three last named counties one member to be elected in common;

The counties of Logan and Hardin, one member; and Union and Marion, one member; and the four last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The counties of Allen, Mercer and Auglaize, one member; and the counties of Putnam, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams, one member; and the eight last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The counties of Lucas and Henry, one member; and the counties of Wood, Ottawa and Sandusky, one member; and the five last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The county of Franklin, one member; and the county of Delaware, one member; and the two last named counties, two members to be elected in common;

The counties of Ross and Pickaway, three members, to be elected in common;  
The counties of Highland and Fayette, two members, to be elected in common;

The counties of Adams and Pike, one member; and the counties of Scioto and Lawrence, one member; and the four last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The county of Licking, two members; the county of Fairfield, one member; and the counties of Perry and Hocking, one member; and the last three named counties two members to be elected in common;

The counties of Gallia and Jackson, one member; the counties of Athens and Meigs, one member; and the four last named counties, two members to be elected in common;  
The county of Muskingum, two members;  
The county of Washington, one member;

the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The county of Guernsey, one member; and the county of Coshocton, one member; and the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The counties of Tuscarawas and Carroll, three members to be elected in common;

The county of Jefferson, one member; and the county of Harrison, one member; and the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The county of Columbiana, one member; and the county of Mahoning, one member; and the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The county of Belmont one member; and the county of Monroe one member; and the two last named counties one member to be elected in common; and the counties of Belmont and Guernsey, one member to be elected in common.

The county of Stark, two members;  
The counties of Wayne and Ashland, three members to be elected in common;

The counties of Knox and Holmes, three members to be elected in common;  
The counties of Richland and Crawford, three members to be elected in common;

The county of Seneca, one member; and the counties of Hancock and Wyandot, one member; and the last three named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The counties of Ashtabula and Lake, three members to be elected in common;  
The counties of Trumbull and Geauga, three members to be elected in common;

The county of Portage, one member; and the county of Summit, one member; and the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The county of Medina, one member; and the county of Lorain, one member; and the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common;

The counties of Huron and Erie, two members to be elected in common;  
The county of Cuyahoga, two members;

Provided, however, that for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of the several counties aforesaid, shall be deemed as taken to be as the same existed on the 18th of February, 1848.

Sec. 3. The said election shall in all respects be conducted, and the returns thereof made, and the result thereof certified, in like manner as is provided by law for the election of Representatives and Senators in the General Assembly. The officers of said election shall be entitled to the same compensation as is by law provided for like services, and shall, with the voters, be subject to the same penalties imposed by the several laws regulating elections, and to preserve the purity thereof, so far as the same may be applicable.

The Sheriffs of the several counties shall issue proclamations for the election of members of said convention, in like manner as they are by law required to do for the election of members to the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall appoint by joint resolution, a reporter, who shall engage and organize an efficient corps of assistants, and report the debates and proceedings of said convention, under the direction and control thereof, and the convention shall secure the copy right for the State, and provide for the publication of said proceedings and debates in a durable form.

The reporter shall have authority to make arrangements for the daily publication of said proceedings and debates, with the publishers of the Ohio Statesman and Ohio State Journal, and superintend the same: Provided, that said publication shall be given to neither of said papers exclusively; and provided further, that the whole price paid for such publication, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five cents per thousand ems for composition. The reporter shall, upon the organization of the convention, report to the same, the number and names of his assistants, the compensation allowed to each respectively, and also the arrangements he has made for the daily publication of the proceedings and debates, as above mentioned, and submit the same to the action of said convention.

Sec. 5. That the members of said convention shall be entitled to a compensation of three dollars per day, and mileage, at the rates allowed to members of the General Assembly, and be entitled to the same privileges. Said convention shall have power to appoint and employ such officers and assistants as may be necessary, and fix their compensation. It shall, on its order, receive from the Secretary of the State, all necessary stationery, and the officers of the State shall at all times furnish to it, on requisition, such information as may be in their power.

Sec. 6. That the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the general revenue of the State to pay the expenses of said convention.

Sec. 7. That the journal of the proceedings of said convention shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and the amendments, revisions or alterations agreed upon by said convention, shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, by a vote for that purpose, at such time as the convention shall direct; and every person having the qualification of an elector, under laws now in force may vote thereon, in the township or ward in which he shall reside, and not elsewhere. The convention shall prescribe the form and manner of voting, and of the publication or notice of the alterations, revisions or amendments of the constitution, agreed upon by said convention, and also of the notice to be given of said election. At the election mentioned in this section, the judges of said election shall receive the vote in the form to be prescribed by the said convention; and all the provisions of the laws of this State in relation to elections, shall apply to the voting upon said amendments, revisions or alterations, so far as the same can be made applicable thereto; and the votes given upon said alterations, amendments or revisions, shall be given and canvassed, and all proceedings shall be had in respect to the same, as nearly as practicable, in the manner prescribed by law, relative to votes given for Governor. It shall be the duty of the Governor to lay before the General Assembly, at its next session after the taking of said vote, the vote for accepting or rejecting said revisions, alterations or amendments, which vote shall be canvassed by the said General Assembly, in the same manner as votes for Governor are now required to be canvassed: Provided, however, that if said convention shall complete their labors and adjourn sine die at any time before the first day of September, 1850, then the amendments, revisions or alterations agreed upon by said convention, shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, by a vote for that purpose, on the second Tuesday of October next ensuing.

occur by death, resignation or otherwise, in the number of members elected to said convention, the acting Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy or vacancies, and the same shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law for filling vacancies in the office of Senator or Representative in the General Assembly.

Sec. 9. The Secretary of State is hereby required to cause to be transmitted to the several Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas in this State, such a number of copies of this act as shall be sufficient to supply a copy thereof to each board of judges of election in their respective counties.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES C. CONVERS,  
Feb. 22, 1850. Speaker of the Senate.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,  
Columbus, April 1, 1850.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original roll now on file in this office.  
HENRY W. KING,  
Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SCIOTO COUNTY,  
May 2, 1850.  
I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing laws with the copy furnished me by the Secretary of State, and find them correct.  
GEO. A. WALLER, A. S. C.

Railroads and Corporations.

There never was a period in the history of our country, when, what is termed the "railroad fever," was higher than at the present time. Every paper almost from every portion of the country, contains calls for, or proceedings of Railroad meetings; advertisements for contracts, and notices of the progress and completion of certain routes. In fact the importance of railroad communication, is everywhere felt, by our citizens, who are exerting themselves, to the full extent, and in many instances, probably, beyond their abilities to extend these improvements. The real advantage of railroads to corporations, however, does not seem to be fully appreciated; and consequently the strongest opposition is frequently offered, when cities propose to aid, by lending their credit, or otherwise, to the construction of roads. The reason generally assigned for the opposition, is that such grants impose on some a heavy tax, while they do not derive any direct or immediate benefit from the improvement.

Others argue that railroads enhance the value of real estate; and consequently higher rents are charged; thereby increasing the expenses of living in a city, without benefiting those who are taxed with the latter expense.—That there is some ground for these arguments cannot be denied: But where is any great improvement without its attendant evils? It is admitted that railroads do enhance the value of real estate; but this is done by an increase in business. If we want to live in a great city, we must expect to live in a business city—a place given up almost entirely to commerce and manufactures; and to those who do not enjoy the busy scenes of a great commercial mart, a wide field for retirement is open. But it is foolish to suppose, that we can enjoy in the same place, the advantages and pleasures of a city and country.

The increase in the value of real estate, therefore, is the result of an increasing business, and this is to be attributed to our railroads and canals; which extend through the surrounding rich and fertile valleys. Without these improvements Cincinnati could never have attained to her present eminence as a commercial and manufacturing city; and a "stand still" policy now would result in a loss of many advantages already possessed, by surrendering to other sections a trade which we may and should secure. To show what an effect railroads have upon business, it is only necessary to refer to the statistics of New York and Boston. Until within the past year, New York has made no material direct addition to the circle of country contributing to her trade; while Boston has been extending her railroads, which have drawn off much trade from New York. The result upon the two cities, is manifest in the following table, showing their comparative increase in assessed property:

Assessed property of New York and Boston.

	New York.	Boston.	per cent.
1830	125,288,518	59,555,000	46
1834	156,584,511	74,505,000	36
1840	222,555,515	94,521,000	40
1845	239,938,318	135,945,700	60
1849	256,407,143	174,108,900	68

This shows how rapidly Boston has increased as compared with New York; and it is evident that this increase is attributable to the more rapid strides which the former city has made in the construction of